





## For Sale.

**MacEwen, Fricke & Co.**  
No. 13, Queen's Road East,  
(Opposite the Consulate),  
ARE NOW LANDING  
FROM AMERICA.

**CALIFORNIA  
BACON**  
COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb.  
tins, and loose.  
Soda BISCUITS.  
Assorted BISCUITS.

Small HOMINY.  
Cracked WHEAT.  
OATMEAL.  
CORNMEAL.

TOPOCAN BUTTER.  
Eastern and Californian CHEESE.  
CORNISH, Boneless.  
Prime HAMS and BACON.  
Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.  
Family BEER in 25 lb. kegs.  
Bean Ideal SALMON in 5 lb. cans.  
Cutting's Dried FRUITS in 25 lb. cans.  
Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.  
Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage  
MEAT.  
Assorted PEPPERS.  
Assorted SOUPS.  
Richardson & Robinson's Celebrated Potted  
MEATS.

Lunch HAM.  
Lamb's TONGUES.  
Cham CHOWDER.  
Fresh OLEON SALMON.  
Dried APPLES.  
TOMATOES.  
SUCCOTASH.  
Maple SYRUP.  
Golden SYRUP.  
LOBSTERS.  
OYSTERS.  
HONEY.

## FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

400 lb. Capacity.  
600 lb. "  
900 lb. "  
1,200 lb. "

## AGATE IRON WARE.

INSERTION RUBBER.  
Tuck's PATENT PACKING.

## HITCHCOCK HOUSE LAMPS.

PERFECTION STUDENT LAMPS.  
LAWN BOWLS.

## PNEUMATIC RIFLES.

REVOLVERS.  
DERINGERS.

## PAINTS AND OILS.

TALLOW and TAR.  
VARNISHES.

At late arrivals from  
ENGLAND.

## A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

STONES,  
including:  
ALMONDS and RAISINS.  
FRENCH PLUMS.  
TEYSSIER'S ASSORTED FRUITS.  
JORDON ALMONDS.

Fine YORK HAMS.  
PICNIC TONGUES.  
BREAKFAST TONGUES.  
PATÉ DE FOIE GRAS.

Digby CHICKS.  
Yarmouth BLOATERS.  
Kipped HERRINGS.  
Herrings and SARDINES.

IRISH BACON in this  
COOKING STOVES.

SPARTAN  
COOKING STOVES.

## CLARETS—

CHATEAU MARGAUX.  
CHATEAU LA TOUR, pink and quartz.  
1885 GRAVES.  
BREAKFAST CLARET.

## SHERRIES and PORT—

SACCO'S MANZANILLA & AMON-  
TILLADO.  
SACCO'S OLD INVAID PORT  
(1885).  
HUNTS PORT.

## BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &amp;c.

1 and 3 star HENNESSY'S BRANDY.  
COGNAC'S BRANDY.  
FINEST OLD BOURBON WHISKY.  
KINMAN'S LL WHISKY.  
ROYAL CLARET WHISKY.  
BOON'S OLD TOM.  
E. & J. BURKE'S IRISH WHISKY.  
RUSSELL'S LIME JUICE COGNAC.  
N. L. PAT & Co.'s VERMOUTH.  
JAMES'S WHISKY.  
MAJESTAL.  
EASTERN CIDER.  
CHARTREUSE.  
MARASCHINO.  
CURACAO.  
ANGOSTURA, Bitter's and ORANGE  
BITTERS.  
&c., &c., &c.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON and  
SANDERS, pink and quartz.  
GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. &  
J. BURKE, pink and quartz.  
DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the  
Gallon.  
ALE and PORTER, in hogsheads.

## SPECIALLY SELECTED

CIGARS.

Fine New Season's CUMSHAW TEA, in  
5 catty boxes.  
BREAKFAST CONGOU @ 26 cents p. lb.

## MINNER'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF

SAVES, CASH and PAPER  
BOXES, at Manufacturer's Prices.  
Hongkong, June 14, 1894.

## Notices to Consignees.

**STEAMSHIP NATAL.**  
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.

## NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship  
Gauge, from London, in con-  
nection with the above Steamer, are  
hereby informed that their Goods—with  
the exception of Opium, Treasures and  
Valuables—are being landed and stored at  
their risk at the Company's Godowns,  
whence delivery may be obtained im-  
mediately after landing.  
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on,  
unless intimation is received from the Con-  
signee before 2 o'clock To-day (Wednes-  
day), requesting it to be landed here.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
the Undersigned.  
Goods remaining unclaimed after Fri-  
day, the 1st August, at Noon, will be  
subject to rent and landing charges at 1  
cent per package per diem.  
All Claims must be sent in to me before  
the 2nd August or they will not be received.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.

I. MARTIN,  
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, July 23, 1894. 1220

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

GERMAN BARK PAPA, Capt. KÖHNER,  
FROM HAMBURG.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above  
Vessel are hereby requested to send in their  
Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for  
countersignature, and to take immediate  
delivery of their Goods.  
Cargo impeding the discharge will be  
landed and stored at Consignee's risk and  
expense.

SIEMSEN & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, July 19, 1894. 1194

## NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES, and all others interested  
in Cargo from Singapore, Saigon and  
Hankow, by S.S. *Mariborn*, are hereby  
informed that part of the Cargo has been  
saved by the Undersigned, with whom they  
will please communicate.  
The saved Goods are stored at present  
in our Godowns.

A. SCHOMBURG & Co.,  
Hankow, June 21, 1894. 1055

## Intimations.

HOP SEING & Co.,  
ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS,  
CUPPER SMITHS, BRASS & IRON  
FOUNDERS, &c.,  
WEST POINT IRON WORKS.

HAVING This Day commenced Busi-  
ness, are ready to undertake Work of  
the above Descriptions under the Super-  
vision of an Experienced EUROPEAN.  
Orders executed with the utmost despatch  
and reasonable terms.  
24th September, 1893. 611

## DRY DOCK AND PATENT SLIP,

NAGASAKI.

THE Undersigned have been appointed  
Agents for THE IMPERIAL GOV-  
ERNMENT DOCK AND PATENT  
SLIP, at Nagasaki, and are prepared to  
supply Tenders for the DOCKING, CLEANING,  
PAINTING, &c., of Vessels. The EXERCISE  
WORKS in connection with the Dockyard are  
under the direction of experienced En-  
gineers and possess all the necessary appli-  
ances for REPAIRS to SHIPS and MACHINERY.

HOLME, RINGER & Co.,  
Nagasaki, March, 1894. 646

## Intimations.

**WILLIAM DOLAN,**  
SHIP-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER,  
22, PRAYA CENTRAL.

COTTON DUCKS, HEMP CANVAS,  
MANILA ROPE, AMERICAN  
OAKUM, LITTLE BUOYS,  
COKE KETTLES,  
&c., &c., &c.  
Hongkong, May 1, 1892. 256

## 1450 Prizes.

THE SYDNEY JOCKEY  
TURF CLUB'S MELBOURNE CUP  
CONSULTATION—1894.

MEMBERS 21. EACH.

To be run on the Flemington Race Course,  
Melbourne, in November, 1894.

Distribution of Prizes:

First Turf, 2,500 to Cash Prize, 2,500 each, 2,500

Second Turf, 1,500 to Cash Prize, 1,500 each, 1,500

Third Turf, 1,000 to Cash Prize, 1,000 each, 1,000

Other Turfs, 500 to Cash Prize, 500 each, 500

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Other Turfs, 1,000 to Cash Prize, 1,000 each, 1,000

## To-day's Advertisements.

**FOR SHANGHAI & NEWCHANG.**

The Steamship  
*Olympia*,  
Captain CHRISTIANSEN,  
will be despatched for  
the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 25th  
Instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
SIEMSEN & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, July 24, 1894. 1228

## FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.

The Steamship  
*Peronia*,  
Captain PAULSEN, will be  
despatched for the above  
Ports TO-MORROW, the 25th Instant, at  
4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
SIEMSEN & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, July 24, 1894. 1227

## NETHERLANDS INDIA STEAM

NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR BATAVIA, SAMARANG, AND  
SOURABAYA, VIA SAIGON  
AND SINGAPORE.

The Co.'s Steamship  
*Gouverneur General  
J. J. van den Bosch*,  
Capt. BRESSENGE, will be  
despatched for the above Ports TO-MOR-  
ROW (Friday), the 25th Instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, July 24, 1894. 1225

## FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Steamship  
*Glencoe*,  
Captain PARK, will be  
despatched as above on  
SATURDAY, the 26th Instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, July 24, 1894. 1229

FOR BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MEL-  
BOURNE, VIA SINGAPORE,  
PENANG & SOERABAYA.

The Steamship  
*Lotani*,  
T. M. LEVINE, Master, will  
be despatched as above  
on FRIDAY, the 1st August, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, July 24, 1894. 1230

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by  
Public Auction,  
THE SPANISH BARQUE  
*'CALIFORNIA'*  
WITH  
SAILS, RIGGING, ANCHORS  
AND CHAINS, ON  
SATURDAY,  
the 2nd August, at Noon.  
The Sale will take place on Board.  
The Vessel is open to inspection at any  
time.  
TERMS—Cash.  
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, July 24, 1894. 1231

## Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination. Vessels. Captain. Agents. Date of Leaving.

Batavia, &c., via Saigon. Gouverneur General J. J. van den Bosch. Jardine, Matheson & Co. July 25, at 5 p.m.

Bombay, via Straits. Kashmir. P. O. S. N. Co. July 26, at 3 p.m.

Brisbane, Sydney, &c. Lotani. T. M. Levine. Arnhold, KARBURG & Co. August 1, at 4 p.m.

Cape Town, &c., via Singapore. Kennett. Santerson. Douglas Laing & Co. quick despatch.

London, via Suez Canal. Glencoe. Captain PARK. Jardine, Matheson & Co. July 26, at 3 p.m.

London, &c., via Suez Canal. Gangas. W. F. Andrews. P. O. S. N. Co. July 31, at 4 p.m.

London, via Suez Canal. Glendyon. J. Gardiner. Jardine, Matheson & Co. August 1, at 4 p.m.

New York. El Capitan. Sewell. Russell & Co. quick despatch.

San Francisco, via Yokohama. City of Tokio. Pacific Mail S. S. Co. August 8, at 3 p.m.

Shanghai and Newchong. Glencoe. Captain PARK. quick despatch.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow. Namoo. Christianman. Sinsasi & Co. July 27, at 5 a.m.

Sydney and Melbourne. Timor. Peters. Russell & Co. July 29, at 4 p.m.

Sydney and Melbourne. Changchou. Feung. Butterfield & Swire. July 31.

Sydney and Melbourne. Taniyudo. S. F. Green. Gibb, Livingston & Co. quick despatch.

Sydney and Melbourne. Guth



the time, and the house was soon in flames. Meanwhile the alarm had been given at the Police Station, and Inspector Mackie, with some firemen, and the Shau-tai engine were shortly upon the spot, and at work to extinguish the fire. After a quarter of an hour after the arrival of the fire-engine, Inspector Mackie was informed that a woman was missing and was believed to be in the burning house, but it was then quite impossible for anyone to enter the house as the interior was all in a blaze, the flames coming out of the windows. It appears that before the arrival of the fire engine the wife of Kwang Shing Yik had gone up to the upper floor of the house to try and save something and had been unable to return. She was seen by her husband at the window trying to get out, but was stopped by the strong wooden bars fixed in the window frame. The husband climbed up and tried to break the bars, but failed, and when he last saw the unfortunate woman she was leaving the window to go to the kitchen. After the strength of the flames had been got under a search was made in the burning house and the dead body of the poor woman was found in what remained of the kitchen, considerably burnt about the face and body. The house was completely gutted, but the fire was fortunately limited to the one building. The store room on the ground floor, where the fire is believed to have originated, contained grass and firewood, and, according to the owner, Li Aick, had not been opened that day before the fire broke out, and no explanation of how it commenced seems to be obtainable.

An inquest on the body of the deceased woman, Kwan Man Woo, was held at the Government Civil Hospital this afternoon, before the Coroner, A. G. Wise Esq., and jury consisting of Messrs A. M. de K. Pereira, C. A. C. Horst and A. Wollner. As the verdict of accidental death was returned.

The process of converting private firms into limited liability companies, says the *Pail Mall Gazette*, makes steady progress. There is no great rush as there was at first, but almost every month some new company is started. The limited liability company is a new idea in the East, and it is not yet fully understood. The immediate cause of this change is the retirement of one of the partners.

Reports which reach us from the North of England concerning the state of the staple industries there are gloomy in the extreme. It is estimated that there are nearly thirty thousand men out of work between the Tyne and the Tees, and there are many more in a state of distress. The cause of this is the competition of the ironworks and their employers was satisfactorily settled last week by a reduction of 25 per cent., so that the wages of the latter are now as low as they have ever been for the last dozen years.—*Pail Mall Gazette*.

The latest story of police efficiency comes from Hull. A small boy happened to be crossing a bridge just as another small boy fell into the water. A policeman asked the boy on the bridge whether he could swim. The boy said he could, and with great presence of mind the policeman thereupon dropped him over the railing into the canal. After a short struggle the boy was up and was dropped in succeeded in rescuing the one who fell in. The policeman has not yet been promoted for his bravery.

Few things are calculated to strike the Chinese more on his return home after an absence of many years, than the immense development of bicycling and triacycling. Twenty-five years ago the velocipede was a cumbersome instrument which seemed more likely to be more than the hobby of a few, who were content with the idea of making the wheels both larger and lighter, and eventually gave up her old ribband-trails to take to the manufacture of the new machines. At the present time, so the deputations from the Cyclists Union informed Mr. Shaw-Jelver, there is more than two and a half millions of money are invested in bicycles and triacycles. They are to be seen threading their way through every crowded street in London, and are not unfamiliar in the remotest country, while reports have even run across to Xiklan and Balapoda, Cyclists, as they style themselves, are just as oppressed with a grievance. Like the rest of the nation they contribute taxes towards the support of the public parks, and are justly excluded from all but a few. Mr. Shaw-Jelver lost a favourite horse and horsewoman, they are in a state of great excitement, and are to be seen in the very moderate statement of wages, and promised to throw open part of Regent's Park, Battersea Park, and Victoria Park to them in future, under certain conditions. Into Hyde Park, however, which is already full of cyclists, horsemen and horsewomen, they are not to enter. But the edge of their complaint is taken off the reflection that half an hour's run takes the cyclist out into the country from any point in the metropolis.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature, Court of Appeal, London, on June 17th, the case of the *Adelle* versus the *Ching* was heard. This was an appeal from a judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Brett in the Admiralty Court on the 20th of November last, in an action of collision which took place in the English Channel, on the 17th of July last, between the steamship *Adelle* and a Italian barque called the *Ching*, which was sunk. The judgment of the Court was to the effect that the *Adelle*, coming down channel, had, as she approached the *Ching*, whose green light was in view, starboarded her helm, and struck her foremast, but instead of doing so she ported, and so brought about a collision. She alleged as the reason for porting that the *Adelle* showed her red light; but the Court was not satisfied that the red light of the barque was ever seen by the steamer, and that she was, therefore, not entitled to port her helm. She was in consequence held to blame for the collision. In giving judgment on the appeal the Master of the Rolls said that a great deal had been said about minute answers of particular witnesses on behalf of either ship. If anybody attempts to try an Admiralty case of collision by considering whether all the answers of every witness are consistent, there will never be a case decided in the Admiralty Court at all. Sailors are a loose and careless kind of people in what they say, and very often in what they do. (These are the last they say), and if anybody attempts to

get a particular answer out of a sailor pressed under cross-examination, he must invariably find himself in such a difficulty that no mortal on earth can solve it. The two cases on behalf of these two vessels were as plain as possible, and each case was supported, so far as the evidence went, by the witnesses called. After going into the evidence of the case minutely, the Master of the Rolls added: With the greatest deference to the learned Judge of the Court below, I think his judgment ought to be reversed, and judgment given in favour of the steamship.

Lord Justice Bowen and Fry, the other two judges, concurred.

### Canton.

(From our Correspondent.)

Canton, July 23rd.

I am informed that fly-sheets inciting the people to massacre foreigners are being clandestinely sold or circulated in the City. The American Consul as soon as he received this intelligence acted with commendable promptitude and sent a despatch to the Viceroy. The English and German Consuls sent into the streets to procure a copy if possible. The massagers returned without any, but one of them said he had heard that such fly-sheets were being circulated but had not been able to procure one. Considering the aspect of affairs, Canton is to quiet. Some say the quietness is an ominous one. Others say the people are in a 'funk'; fearing the French may come to Canton. If *ceci populi* be *vera* *Dei* then war is almost a certainty, but many of the better informed classes are aware of China's inability to cope with France.

I heard a curious story the other day concerning one of the three wealthiest men in the Canton province, who, from a Chinese standpoint, is supposed to be well informed. He said there were two men in Heung Shan who could stay under water for two days. They were to be employed to knock holes in the bottoms of the French men-of-war.

Some persons here wonder if the telegram respecting the threat of the Chinese Government that they will not be responsible for the safety of foreigners unless the foreign Legations mediate, be a bogus threat or not. It seems too much like child's play even for the Chinese Government. The custom of employing middlemen is almost universal in China, but there is not much encouragement to act middleman under such circumstances. The middleman in this case may be punished unless he will bring about a solution agreeable to one party only. If China be too weak to maintain order in her own borders it is high time some one helped her.

We shall be glad, however, when the present suspense and periodic excitement are over.

Some dissatisfaction is expressed relative to the S. S. *Hankow* affair. It is currently reported here that when the agents heard the *China* was not running to Canton they put up the fare to forty cents, but you will be better informed in this matter than I am. If untrue then correct information might lead to a better impression.

### Taiwan.

(From our Correspondent.)

July 19th, 1884.

I regret to have to report a very severe typhoon, which passed over us on the 11th inst.

The glass fell quickly in the morning and went down slowly all day. At about 8.30 in the evening, the wind freshened from the N.E. and finally broke out in an undoubted typhoon. The wind veered round to S.W., and at 1 o'clock at night the gale was at its worst, the glass commencing to rise at that hour. I got up a register 20.10 as the lowest, while in Takow the glass fell to 28.08.

Everybody suffered more or less, and many are the Europeans who, completely turned out of their own houses, carried themselves on their more lucky neighbours. Takow suffered badly and much worse than Taiwan. Reports from the country are disastrous, sugar and other crops suffering alike. Banian trees that have stood for ages are torn up roots and all, as though they were reeds. You can estimate the force of the wind, when a heavy Shanghai bath tub of stone was blown out of a house across 20 feet of road and fell through the roof of a godown.

### Foochow.

(From our Correspondent.)

Foochow, July 20.

Directly after the despatch of my last letter, dated the 16th inst., affairs assumed a still more serious aspect, and the greatest consternation prevailed amongst the natives at both Foochow and Peking. Hostilities, in fact, appeared inevitable, telegrams having been received from Peking to the effect that the idea of the payment of any indemnity was not to be entertained. Sunday last, the 20th inst., was fixed by the French for bombardment in the event of the amount not being forthcoming—at all events we so understood matters here—and up to noon of Saturday the Chinese appeared to be making every preparation for a struggle. Their courage (?) however failed, and news reached Foochow on Saturday afternoon, that three days' grace had been sought from the French (as I wired you) and granted, and also a concession made in respect to the amount of the indemnity. The fears of the natives, however, were not much calmed by this news (which was considered only as a respite of their own Government to obtain more time to prepare for war) and the confusion in the City increased, and the run upon the native Banks continued, no less than eight of the latter failing. Rice went up to a fabulous price, and gold from 38,000 cash a Tael to 48,000—the richer classes buying gold in order to get away from the City. Chinese notes are not now accepted in exchange for cash or even for goods. I hear that the Viceroy is so fearful for the safety of foreign residents that he intends sending an official request to the Admiral to leave this port and return when war is actually declared!

If the latter occurs, the French vessels will of course have to leave the Anchorage, and I learn upon good authority that the Chinese officials are in a state of alarm lest their soldiers in the various forts should become so exultant as to open fire on their unpleasant visitors. The French, on the other hand, are only too sanguine of their being unable to 'moderate their transports.' If they get outside the Kimpai Pass their return may be more than doubtful, as not only are some forty junks in readiness for sinking, but a large quantity of Foochow poles have been procured to use as piles for the more effectual blocking of the river. Foochow is, as usual at such times in the present, without the presence of a gunboat, and the small community is entirely at the mercy of some hundreds of thousands of natives, for whose conduct the Viceroy intimates that he will not be responsible. I hear however that Russia, Germany, Spain and Japan will have their gunboats here shortly, and the English and Portuguese communities must trust to receiving protection from these. The general opinion is that war is imminent, and this is borne out by the fact that since the time of the reprieve, the Chinese have been busily engaged in clandestinely removing as much of their artillery as possible from the City to Munshi.

Monday, 21st July, 3.45 p.m.

Sunday, which was to have been such an eventful day at the Anchorage, passed even more quietly than in the City of Foochow, where all was confusion, the Chinese title busily preparing to quit the port. The demand for passages by the *Quang Tung* was beyond the accommodation of that vessel; nevertheless you will receive a visit from about five hundred of the native aristocracy of Foochow, who got away before the publication of a proclamation, issued to-day, to the effect that any one found moving his or her goods after this notice will be conveyed into the City, the goods confiscated, and the offender further punished. The motive for this edict is very evident—black-mail is being levied upon the whole of the compradors of foreign goods; Messrs Gilman & Co.'s Compradors having been assessed at Tls. 8,000, Messrs Phipps, Phipps & Co.'s Compradors at Tls. 500, and *pro rata* to the amount of their estimated incomes. I learn that there has been no difficulty in collecting the amounts, as the authorities distinctly state that the money is for fighting purposes, and not for the payment of any indemnity.

The torpedo boat belonging to one of the French man-of-war, with booms etc., rigged, and in charge of Captain Simpson, pilot at this port, appeared cruising about for a considerable time yesterday, evidently surveying the harbour, to the great consternation of the Chinese. The greatest scare, however, was occasioned during the evening, when the cruiser *Duguay Trouin* threw her powerful electric light on the forts, and the shipping—which was considered by all, save the Chinese, to have a very picturesque effect. This, indeed, was even a novelty to the officers of the *Yung Wo*, who, although educated in Europe had not previously seen the light and said that they must immediately 'import a few yards of it.' The whole of the shops at the Anchorage are closed, and foreigners are already being put to considerable inconvenience by being unable to procure necessary commodities. I have not been able to get on board any of the French vessels, so reply to my application being: 'No visitors allowed on board as we are prepared for action.'

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the Report for presentation to the Shareholders at the eighteenth ordinary meeting to be held on Thursday, the 23rd July, 1884, at 4 o'clock p.m.—

The Directors have now the pleasure to lay before the Shareholders a Statement of the Company's Accounts for the year ended 30th April last.

The Net Premium received amount to \$699,101.97, against \$579,339.14 collected during the previous twelve months, and the Working Account exhibits a balance of Credit of \$385,506.21, which sum the Directors recommend be appropriated in the following manner:—

A Dividend of 15 per cent. per annum to Shareholders, \$73,125.00  
A Dividend of 15 per cent. on Contributions, payable to all Contributors of business who have been Shareholders or not, 116,000.00  
To be carried to New Account, 167,381.21

Melbourne Branch.—A Branch of the Company was opened in Melbourne on 1st May last, and Mr. B. Goldsmith placed in charge thereof as Manager.

Directors.—Mr. E. C. Erdmann was invited to visit the Board on the departure of Mr. B. Schneider from China, and the Shareholders will be requested to confirm his appointment.

Messrs L. Pousuecker and J. Thurnham retire by rotation and offer themselves for re-election.

Mr. Forrest having left the Colony Mr. T. L. Ross was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The Audited Accounts have been audited by Messrs T. Arnold and T. L. Ross, who are recommended for re-election.

A. McVea, Chairman.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1884.

### SUPREME COURT.

#### IN BANKRUPTCY.

(Before Sir G. Phillips, Chief Justice.)

Thursday, July 24.

Re JAMES DANIEL WOODFORD, Bankrupt.

The bankrupt came up for his last examination.

Mr Arkcoll appeared for three opposing creditors, Messrs W. MacGregor Smith, A. O'D. Gourdin, and A. F. J. Soares. Mr D. Caldwell appeared for the bankrupt.

Mr Sangster the acting Registrar, explained to his Lordship that the examination was adjourned in June for the bankrupt to file explanations of certain transactions in 200 bank shares and 100 sugar shares. An explanation was filed by Mr Woodford. This explanation related to a meeting of the creditors held in the Registrar's Office, and on the 23rd June, the Official Assignee made a report thereon.

His Lordship said a good deal of evidence had been taken before Mr Justice Russell, and he was hardly in a position to know what had occurred up to the present time.

Mr Arkcoll suggested that the case should be further adjourned, in order that the bankrupt might file better accounts.

Mr Barff, the Acting Official Assignee, said:—I think full accounts have been filed, and have been accounted for through accounts, and I have gone through all the bankrupt's accounts in this Court for the last ten years, and Mr Woodford's accounts are more complete than those furnished in any bankruptcy here. The accounts are all those of the bankrupt's creditors.

Mr Caldwell:—This is a bankruptcy of very long standing. Immense accounts have been filed, and the examination has been postponed for no reason. Mr Woodford has been called upon to furnish explanations, and these explanations have been filed.

His Lordship:—I am quite unacquainted with all this Mr Caldwell.

Mr Caldwell:—I say, as the Official Assignee says, full accounts have been filed, and the creditors are not satisfied. Let them specify what they want. Why should they ask for the receipts and accounts which are already in?

His Lordship said perhaps Mr Arkcoll had not had an opportunity of seeing the report. Let it be read.

Mr Arkcoll asked his Lordship to read the letter written by the creditors.

His Lordship said he understood the matter was referred to the Registrar. The bankrupt was directed to produce further accounts, and then the accounts were referred to the Official Assignee to report. He understood the Official Assignee had furnished a report, but the creditors were dissatisfied with it.

Mr Sangster then read the Official Assignee's report, which runs as follows:—

Official Assignee's Report.

1.—The amended account giving explanation of the 200 Bank shares and 100 Sugar shares has been filed as ordered by the court, and the bankrupt refers to Mr. Soares and Mr. Cohen for confirmation of his statements.

2.—The bankrupt has complied with the order of the court, and has filed an account of the 200 Bank shares and 100 Sugar shares, and has paid out. Two parties to whom payments have been made are absent from the colony but the payments are verified by the account of payments made to the same parties by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. Where no vouchers are forthcoming for small accounts the bankrupt states no bills passed, or receipts were given, as they were cash payments.

3.—The wedding expenses according to accounts filed were \$700, and not \$1,000 as roughly estimated by the bankrupt.

4.—For the information of the court, I have called upon the bankrupt to divide his payments into personal expenditure, loans repaid, working expenses, cash payments, payments for accounts of his son, and garden expenses. A portion of these accounts I received yesterday, Sunday, and have verified. The remaining account for payments made by the Bank, I have only just received, and will report on, and put on file so that the court may examine the statement before the adjourned application for discharge is heard.

5.—The sum of \$191.82 has been paid in as balance of the sale of the garden. The price at which it was sold was so low, and the bankrupt's charge of the garden, that I have filed a report thereon to the Chief Justice.

6.—The bankrupt is prepared to make all the repayment in his power, and offers to give up half his salary from the date on which the Bank stopped it, for five years, or until he has repaid the sum of \$1,000. I should recommend the creditors to accept it, and allow the bankrupt to obtain his discharge under Section CXLII. Unless the creditors accept this offer, they will get back scarcely anything.

S. BARFF, Official Assignee.

23rd June, 1884.

Mr Sangster next read the letter written by the creditors on the Official Assignee's report.

The following is the creditors' Report, together with the Official Assignee's remarks as to the same in brackets:—

'To E. F. A. Sangster, Acting Registrar of the Supreme Court.

'Dear Sir,—Availing of the privilege accorded us of reviewing the accounts in connection with the Official Bankruptcy Estate, we beg to say that we most cordially acquiesce in the following result. [Mr Woodford's explanation is on the file, quantum valent.]

'We find that at a late meeting Mr Woodford was requested to furnish a clear and succinct explanation of the 200 Bank shares he sold for October, November and December. This he has not done.

'We consider this indispensable, as likewise the exact extent to which Mr Bass is actually indebted. [Mr Bass disputes any indebtedness.]

'We cannot understand the entries in his liabilities, the difference on 50 banks with Mr. Loureire, \$250; on 50 banks with Mr. N. J. Ezra, \$275.

'Mr Woodford was requested to file a satisfactory explanation of the very large claims appearing in connection with the expenses of his daughter's marriage. He has not done so. [Mr Woodford has filed an account showing an expenditure of \$700 instead of \$1,000 as roughly estimated.]

'The schedule of Liabilities of the following appears:—\$3,500 Hongkong Bank for furniture; \$2,000 Mr. Francis, estate, first mortgage; \$400 Mr. Jones, second mortgage; \$1,000 Mr. Tait, Wong N. Chong lot; but we have been unable to trace corresponding values of the above in the list of assets. (These are the creditors secured who cannot prove unless they give up their securities.)

'We observe in Mr Woodford's liabilities an item of \$7,000, said to be due to a Mr. Polite, and in a separate batch of documents a letter from Mr. Abraham to Mr. Woodford found relative to 12 promissory notes of \$50 each, say \$600 (we would point out the discrepancy here of \$1,000 in which the former disclaims all liability of the latter either to himself or to Mr. Polite).

'We believe that Mr Tait had a mortgage on the Spring Gardens for \$1,000. Since the Bankrupt petitioned for his discharge, the property, we are told, has been sold, and we have reason to believe in the existence of some informality therewith. We would respectfully ask for Mr Barff's report upon the sale. [On the file.]

'We desire to be informed by Mr Jackson of the date of 30th Nov. 1883, to Mr Woodford does not appear on the file with the other documents, particularly so as Mr Woodford alludes to it in his report upon his discharge, and the justness of the cancelling his obligations, and on the same. [I have never seen this letter.]

'We have carefully gone through the file of his accounts and can only reiterate that we find it absolutely impossible to evolve order out of so much chaos. We are furnished with no dates, the entries are jumbled together without order or sequence, and the explanations are most unsatisfactory. [No complete accounts have ever been rendered to this Court as far as I can find out, and I do not agree with the remarks herein.]

'We are mystified with figures and the skeleton statements, which we can on no other regard than as an effort to hopelessly confuse. We could not have believed such a statement emanated from an accountant. We remain, dear Sir, Yours faithfully, W. M. G. Smith, A. O'D. Gourdin, and A. J. Soares.'

Mr Sangster said this report was sent to him by Mr. Evans. There was also a special report by the Official Assignee on the sale of farm lot No. 51. On the 7th June, he received from Messrs Sharp, Johnson and Stokes, a note purporting to be an account sale of lot No. 51, mortgaged to Mr D. B. Tait.

Special Report of the Official Assignee on the Sale of Farm Lot No. 51, the Property of the Bankrupt.

To the Hon. J. Russell, Acting Chief Justice.

1.—On the 7th June, 1884, I received from Messrs. Sharp, Johnson and Stokes the annexed account marked A purporting to be an account of the sale of Farm Lot 51, mortgaged to D. B. Tait, together with a Comptroller's report for \$191.82, for which I gave a receipt for the amount as stated to be due.

2.—No intimation had been given to me of the intended sale, nor any demand made for the interest on the mortgage, nor was it under which the property was sold.

3.—As soon as I had time to examine into the accounts, I informed Mr Stokes that I objected to the sale having been made without the creditors having had any opportunity of being heard, and whether they would pay the interest due, and put reserve price on the lot, and I strongly objected to the exorbitant claim for solicitor's charges which they had deducted from the proceeds, and I required to be furnished with the auctioneer's account, sales and other vouchers for advertisements.

4.—On the 16th of this month only I received the vouchers asked for, and a detailed bill of costs made up to represent the amount of \$100 claim as per document marked B annexed.

5.—On referring to the files of bankruptcy I find a bill for similar services prepared by a solicitor, the costs in that case being only \$25, or one fourth of the charge made by Messrs Sharp, Johnson and Stokes. Bill annexed marked C.

6.—The bankrupt's account, as examined, stated that the garden, from first to last, had cost him \$5,000. I annex the auctioneer's account sales marked D, from which your Lordship will see that the property was being regularly sacrificed.

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Mr Barff said they had been put in for everything and they were in the order he received them.

Mr Arkcoll thought that as a matter of course the Official Assignee might have put them in order.

Mr Barff:—I was working at them until two o'clock on Monday, and I don't suppose I left them in very good order. However, they are all there, and it is simply a matter of arranging.

His Lordship:—The payments for each month are in the order the parties were paid, and there are also the receipts. The expenses of the daughter's wedding are fully set out, and receipts furnished. What more information do you want Mr Arkcoll?

Mr Arkcoll:—If Mr Barff will state what the liabilities of the bankrupt are. The creditors cannot make out by the schedule what his liabilities are.

Mr Caldwell:—Will the creditors say what they want?

His Lordship:—This is what I want to get at.

Mr Arkcoll:—They want proper vouchers with dates on them.

His Lordship:—Perhaps Mr Barff will put them in good order.

Mr Barff:—Very well, my Lord, but it seems to me in the most difficult thing to do. The accounts are as complete as they can be. I certainly could not have furnished them if I had been in the same position. The bankrupt kept no account books. I have been long accustomed with accounts. I was seven years a bank accountant, and I ought to know what accounts are.

After some further remarks had been made, His Lordship pointed out that it would be an easy matter to elude the accounts with the help of the bankrupt's put down in the schedule, although there were no dates. Mr Barff had gone through the accounts and also over the payments, and he was satisfied. If the creditors were not satisfied they could go through them themselves.



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Hongkong, January 15, 1883. 151

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Hongkong, January 23, 1884. 143

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HOLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872. 496

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(FIRE AND LIFE.)

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Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867. 160

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THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to insure against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1882. 14

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THE Undersigned are prepared to accept Risks on First Class Goods at a per cent. net premium per annum.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 12, 1881. 938

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ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Hongkong, November 5, 1883. 855

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## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

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